Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.—28.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY DECEMBER 9, 1824. [NO. 392.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
At THREE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms. ...rsons who send us advertisements are requested to note the number of insertions on the margin or they will be continued till further orders (tf) and charged accordingly. The expense for every insertion after the first is half that of the first, unless there is a contract by the year or quarter.

Commercial Advertisements

CHEAP CASH STORE.
SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
5, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan } PLAIDS
Cassimere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines, Do do figured and stripe, Do coloured do, Do do Italian Lustring } SILKS
Silk Velvets &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted, do Lambs Wool, black and white Silk, do do Cotton } Hosiery.
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor, Gentlemen's Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4 and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings, Do do bleached do do, 5-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks, 3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes } Domestic
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book, Do plain do do, Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 casks Cut Nails and Brads, to wit:
3d 4d 5d 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4 inch Spikes—*Also*,
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

H. G. NELSON,

HAS just received his FALL ASSORTMENT of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, which he offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at a small advance for Cash.

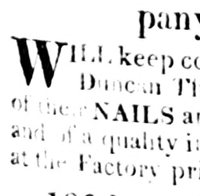
ALSO,

40 Boxes Muscatel Raisins.

Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—384tf

Just received and for sale, several neat light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,



Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June ..824—..7tf

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

Received, by the last arrivals.

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes
And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings, For, sale by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824. 56tf.

For Sale.



A small tract of land known by the name of Adams' Fair Ground, within 1½ miles of Capt. Ellerby's mineral springs in Richmond county. The buildings are good, and the scite an eligible one for a summer residence for invalids. Enquire of Capt. BETHUNE near the place, or CHARLES McDONALD of Fayetteville.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.



THE subscriber having opened a shop a little west of the State-House, on the north side of Hay-Street, will keep a constant supply of shoes and boots of his own manufacture. CHARLES McDONALD.

November 4th 1824.—387 3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions Sept. Term, 1824

ORDERED, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, until next December Term, that on Friday of that term, the court will proceed to bind out a number of Free Colored Children, of different ages and sexes: And that the court would prefer to bind said children to persons resident in the county; other things being equal, the greater distance from town, the more agreeable to the court.

(From the Minutes,)

386tdc JNO ARMSTRONG. *Clerk*.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street Philadelphia.

September 30, 1824——382tf

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Catawba Journal, will insert this three months and send their accounts for settlement to this office

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cogniac brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,

O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Balti

more Philadelphia and New-York, ... sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased

By O. P. S.

August 16, 1824 76tf

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY invites his friends and customers, to call at his stand, on Old street; where he has just received from New York, his *FALL SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS*; purchased principally at Auction, and which he will sell at the lowest prices.

CONSISTING OF

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Elegant olive, drab and claret do.
Superfine cassimeres and satinetts
Fancy Valentia silk and toilinett vestings
Superior cotton plaids

And a variety of other articles.

He also continues to carry on the Tailoring Business, in all its various branches; where all work will be executed in the best manner and latest fashions.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM

Fayetteville, October 21 1824—8t392

REMOVED

THE Subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by Tho. Harrison, dec'd, on Green Street, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has received since he has been in this place, and solicits the continuance of their patronage.

He offers for sale, on the lowest terms, a variety of Gentlemen's plaid and camblet cloaks. Also, Ladies Carolina plaids, made and trimmed in the best manner and the latest fashions

Ready made vest and pantaloons,
A variety of fashionable vestings,
Cloths and Cassimeres, Trimmings of all description in his line.

Wanted 2 or 3 Journeymen tailors to whom good encouragement will be given.
Also, an apprentice to the above business, who can come well recommended.

C. LOOMIS.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

H. G. NELSON.

HAS just received ninety five Packages of BOOTS and SHOES, of the *latest Fashions*, which are offered at *wholesale* and *retail*, at a small advance from cost.

ALSO,

20 doz. Morocco Hats
5 cases Wool do
20 doz. Morocco Skins
50 Calf and Morocco Pocket Books
50 Reams Writing Paper
20 Nests Packing Trunks, &c.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.

Fayetteville, November 11, 1824—388tf

Cotton Yarn

THE Subscriber has just received from the manufactory of Henry A. Donaldson Esq. a quantity of Cotton Yarn which he will sell for cash or exchange for Cotton at the following rates:—

No. 5 and 6 or 4 yard thread at 30 cents per pound.
7 or 4½ yard thread 32½ do do do.
8 and 9 or 5 yard thread, 35 do. do. do.
10 or 6 yard thread 40 do. do. do.

A large supply of the above articles will be kept constantly on hand and at present 13 cents will be given for clean cotton, and the same proportion for seed cotton in exchange. H McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th, 1824—388tf.

New Goods, New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening a HANDSOME SUPPLY of SEASONABLE GOODS, and of the *NEWEST FASHIONS*,—Consisting of almost every article in the DRY GOOD LINE, for which there is a demand.

The GOODS have all been laid in for *CASH*, AS LOW as they could be bought in the city of New-York, (mostly at *AUCTION*.) Therefore, *the subscriber is determined to sell them as low* as it is possible for Goods of the same description to be sold in Fayetteville, either WHOLESALE or RETAIL. Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

AMONG WHICH, ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Extra supr. blue and black cloths
Supr. and common black, blue, mixt and drab cloths—a variety
Supr. blue common and fashionable stripe do.
Supr. bluemixt sattinets
Black, blue, olive and purple pelise cloths
Rose and point blankets
Red and white flannels—a variety
Figured bombazetts, new style, and all colors
Plain do
Caroline plaids, a variety, and cloak camblets,
Elegant merino shawls
Merino and La Fayette points
Real Scotch carpetings and bindings
Superb hearth rugs
Fancy cambric prints
Fashionable printed muslins
5 4, 4-4 and 6 4 cambrics ginghams
Supr. and common plain cambrics
Figured and satin stripe do
Figured and plain jaconet, book and mull muslins
Victory white robes
Elegant colored do
5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Linen cambric and long lawn
Black figured silk and silk vestings
Black and white Italian crapes and green gauze
Fashionable Nazarine blue, brown olive and green pelise satins
Elegant setts of Ribbons
Swansdown, toilinet, Marseilles and rich Valentia vesting, and Valentia and Marseilles vest shapes
Bandanna and Barcelona handkerchiefs
Men's fashionable stocks
Men's & ladies' white castor La Fayette gloves
Ladies' kid and lined do.
Men's best dog skin and beaver do.
Men's lambs wool hose and half hose
Ladies' silk, worsted and cotton do
Spool floss cotton, spool, ball, and wire sewing cotton
Cassimere shawls—a variety
Large imitation and chintz shawls
Fancy handkerchiefs, imitation bandanna do.
Brown holland and osnaburghs
5-4 and 4 4 bleached cotton shirtings
3-4 bleached and unbleached do.
Supr. power loom do.
American blue ginghams
8-4 stout table diapers
Bird eye and Russia do.
Real hemp bed tick
Wellington, and Tom and Jerry stripes
Blue and Buff cotton cassimere
Supr. white janes
Manchester cord
Fancy gilt paper, and paper hanging
Patent and nett suspenders
Servants glazed hats
Windsor soap
Large shell and imitation combs
Imperial queen's eye and gold and silver eyed needles
Fancy pearl and steel scissors
Silver and common thimbles
Buck and whale bone knives and forks
Best fancy, single and double bladed penknives
Writting and letter paper
Boxes phosphorus lights
Ladies' fancy perfumery boxes
Lead pencils, ink powder, wafers, &c.
Looking glasses in mahogany frames
Gilt military coat, vest and pearl buttons
Eagle military gilt button, &c. &c.

JOHN M'ARN

Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—383tf.

FOR SALE.

25 Hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugars.
30 Barrels do.
10 do Loaf do.
4 do Lump do.
8 Hhds prime Porto Rico Coffee.
5 Bags St. Domingo do.
25 qr Chests Imperial and Hyson Teas.
10 Hhds prime Molasses.
2 casks Sicily Madeira, 2 do. Colmanor, 4 do. L P Teneriffe } WINES.
30 Pieces 42 inch Bagging.
27 Coils Bale rope.
1 Seroon Flotant Indigo.
7 Boxes No. 8 9 & 10 Whittemores Cotton Cards.
30 do. Goshen Cheese.
10 Crates Wine bottles
1000 lbs. Bar Lead.
60 Kegs nails assorted sizes.
40 Tons Swedes Iron assorted.
1 Ton Shot, assorted sizes.
1½ Tons Share Moulds
1 do. Castings.
98 Casks Thomastown Lime.
1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.

By CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Also to rent,

THE Store lately occupied by T. D. Burch, on Person Street.
For terms, apply to C. T. H.

Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf

Just Received,
And for Sale by the Subscribers,

50 BAGS prime green Jamaica coffee,
20 ps. best 42 inch bagging,
20 do. tow cloth,

—ALSO IN STORE—

50 casks nails.
40 ps tow bagging,
30 coils rope,
3 pipes French Brandy,
10 bags pepper and spice,

—ALSO ON THE RIVER—

14 hhds. muscovado sugar.

W. F. & B. SALTER.

November 18th, 1824—3t91.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of this company, will be held at the house of Wm B Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county on Saturday, the 25th day of Dec. next

A D. MURPHEY, *Pres'dt.*

Oct. 25th, 1824—5t94.

NEW GOODS
Stuart, Birdsall, & Co.

HAVE now open their FALL SUPPLY of SEASONABLE and FASHIONABLE GOODS consisting of almost every variety of DRY GOODS; with an assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY. Also an additional supply of GENUINE LIQUORS and TEAS. Being determined to sell *as low*, as any other house. Purchasers are invited to examine the Goods and Prices.

—AMONG THE DRY GOODS, ARE—

Superfine London CLOTHS & CASSIMERES
Fine and common ditto ditto
Double milled drab great coating
Sattinets and kerseys
Negro cloth and plains
White, red, Green and yellow } FLANNELS,
White milled ditto or swanskin
Green and blue baizes
Bombazetts and bombazeens
Caroline plaids and stripes
Tartan do. for cloaks
Rose, point and striped blankets
Irish linens in whole and half pieces
Thread cambrics and lawns
Irish and Russia diaper
Calicoes of the newest patterns
Muslins ditto ditto
Mull mull, Swiss, book, Plain and striped cambric } MUSLINS.
Muslin and crape Robes
Thread laces, edgings and insertings
Salisbury flannels scarlet and figured
Rattinetts do do
Worsted lambs wool, Vigonia, cotton and silk } HOSIERY.
Cotton shirting of every quality
Sheetings, domestic and imported
Plain and figured, Colored and black } SILKS.
Merino shawls and handkerchiefs
Silk ditto ditto
Cassimere ditto ditto
Do scarfs, or long shawls
Figured silk, and other vestings
Fashionable ribbons
Men's and women's beaver, castor, York tan, Woodstock, And silk } GLOVES.
Domestic plaids and stripes
Osnaburgs and twilled sacking.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1824—383tf

WILLKINGS & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE,
AT THEIR AUCTION STORE, HAY STREET,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

3 Pipes superior Cogniac brandy, Seignetts brand.
5 hhds and 15 Barrels N. E. Rum,
72 do. Surinam Molasses,
10 barrels Apple Brandy,
12 do. country Gin,
5 do. Copperas,
25 do. Loaf Sugar,
7 quarter casks sweet Wine,
2 casks sad Irons,
65 bags coffee,
20 do. pepper,
150 boxes and half boxes 8 by 10 window glass,
50 do. 10 by 12 do. do.
25 do. Fayetteville mould candles,
10 do. bar soap,
2 do. club axes,
5 do. mustard, 50 reams writing paper.
4 do. American segars, 6 boxes Whittimore's cotton cards,
3 pr. patent balances, 50 pieces cotton bagging, some very superior,

Also a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1824—383tf.

J. HUSKE,
HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd. loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 qr. casks Malaga do.
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th, 1824—388tf.

FOR SALE,

22 Hhds Sugar,
41 Bbls do.
4 do. Loaf do.
22 Hhds Molasses,
2 do. Coffee,
3 Bbls do.
30 Bags do.
5 Tons Swedes Iron,
2 do. Castings,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
9 Bbls Gin,
10 do. Pork,
1000 Bushels Turks Island Salt
1500 do Liverpool do.
500 do Sound do
10 Ps. Cotton Bagging

W WHITEHEAD & Co.

Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—385tf

Private Boarding House

MRS. PERRY, informs her friends, and the public in general, that she is ready to receive Gentlemen and Ladies of respectability as Boarders; her HOUSE being roomy and convenient—she will also accommodate Families.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply to Mrs. Perry.

Fayetteville, November 24, 1824—390tf

E. E. Lewis.

HAS received by the last arrivals TWENTY BALES of Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids, Stripes and Checks.
20 cases of Straw Bonnets—100 nests bandboxes, 1000 doz fine ivory shell and imitation combs, very cheap—100 plaid cloaks.

The above with a very general assortment of DRY GOODS are offered wholesale or retail at a small advance from cost.

Fayetteville, Nov 11th, 1824—388tf.

Select Classical School.

THE subscriber proposes to open at the beginning of the next year, a Select School for instruction in the Classics and other Elementary branches of Education. By confining his attention to a few, he hopes to be able to give parents better security for the industry, improvement & good morals of those whom they entrust to his care than is practicable at larger Schools. As it must be obvious, that the Pupils of such a Seminary will enjoy superior advantages, so they must expect to make a higher compensation. On no other conditions would the plan offer any adequate remuneration. The subscriber having been for several years engaged in the task of education, in the University of the State, flatters himself, that he will be able to prepare his pupils well for that Institution. His terms will be $50. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in advance. There will be a vacation of two months in the summer. Those who intend to avail themselves of the above proposals, will be pleased to give immediate information to the subscriber, that he may make his arrangements accordingly.— Care will be taken to procure for those who may come from a distance, board on reasonable terms and in eligible houses. WILLIAM HOOPER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1824—4t94.

The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder is requested to give the above 3 insertions and forward his account to this office.

New Goods.

JUST received and now opening, a complete assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, cheaper than ever, together with a complete assortment of *FANCY DRY GOODS* of every description, which are offered at *Wholesale* and *Retail*, as low as can be bought in the place for cash.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine for themselves. A. WHITING.

Fayetteville, November 17, 1824—38..

NOTICE.

SOME time in January February or March last, I executed a note of hand to a man by the name of F. L. Henry, for 54 dollars, or thereabouts, which note the said Henry obtained for a pretended cure he was to make of a malady with which my wife was afflicted: As he has done her no earthly service whatever, I am determined not to pay the said note, and hereby forewarn all persons not to trade for the same.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Cumberland County, Oct 11 1824

Trustees Sale of Negroes.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from ... to the subscribers, bearing date the 10th day of September, 1824; we shall offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House in Lumberton, on Saturday the 8th of January next twenty-six likely negroes, consisting of men, women and children. A credit of three months will be given to purchasers, they giving note and approved securities.

E. S. THOMPSON, THOS RHODES } Trustees.

Lumberton, Dec. 2 1824—6t96

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Saturday, the 11th day of December next at Public Auction, under the Court-House, in this place, at six months credit: a number of

Valuable Negroes;

Among which are some excellent mechanics—viz: Coopers, Painters, Bricklayers, &c.—Four or five hundred empty Rice tierces; Office Furniture; and sundry other articles. C... ...

ANGUS TAYLOR Adm'r.

Wilmington, Dec ... 18..—2t92.

NOTICE.
Treasury Department, November 22d. 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the seven per cent stock, issued in pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the 24th of February 1815, that the principal of said stock, and the interest which may be due thereon at the time, will be paid to the said proprietors or to their attorneys duly authorized, on the 1st day of January 1825 at the Treasury in Washington or at such loan office on the books whereof any portion of said stock may stand.

Information is further given, that a surrender of the certificates of the said seven per cent stock will be required at the time of the redemption, and that the interest thereon will cease and determine on the 31st day of December 1824.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

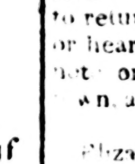
GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS HADLOCK.

Fayetteville Nov. 4, 1824—387..

STRAYED,



FROM the subscriber's plantation ... about 15 hands high, with a small blaze on his forehead, and shod on his fore feet; was purchased a few days before from a Mr. John Sheater, who drove him in his wagon from Guilford county, where it is expected he has attempted to return; any person having taken up such horse, or heard from him will confer a favor by writing a note on the subject addressed to me at Elizabethtown, and all reasonable expenses will be paid.

B. LASPEYRE.

Elizabethtown, Dec. 2, 1824—

WANTED,

SIX or Eight first rate Journeymen Boot and Shoe Makers, to whom first rate wages and constant employment will be given by

H G. NELSON.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1824—

The Editor of the Newbern Sentinel is requested to insert the above for three weeks, and forward his account to this place.

[N. C]arolina Legislature

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Nov. 27, 1824.

[Mr.] Seawell from the committee, on the [Judi]ciary, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 25th inst. instructing them to enquire into the propriety of [amending] the present Acts of Assembly regulating the taking of depositions, reported a bill authorizing the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of taking depositions, which was read the first time.

Mr. Seawell returned the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of restricting the Executive power to pardon, and begged leave to be discharged from a further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. S. also reported an amendment to a [law] making provision for widows.

Monday, Nov. 29. Mr. Blackwell presented the following resolution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Commons, that this present General Assembly will adjourn *sine die* on the 20th day of December ensuing.

Mr. Barringer moved to postpone the consideration thereof, until Monday next—which was not agreed to. Mr. Carson then moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed, which was carried.

Mr. Shober presented the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the powers of Courts of Equity on application in behalf of Orphans, to sell the lands of their ancestor for the purpose of discharging debts before the personal property of the Estate is exhausted.

Mr. Speight presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to enquire into and report to this House what sums of money have been advanced to Hamilton Fulton Civil Engineer of this state, as well on account of salary, as contingent expences during the last year.

Mr. Montgomery moved to amend the same, by striking out all the words thereof, from the word "House" and inserting "what sums of money have been paid to the Civil Engineer by the state, as well for salary as contingent expenses, since his employment"—which was agreed to.

Mr. Wellborne moved farther to amend the resolution by inserting the following: "what sums of money have been paid by the state, before the employment of an engineer by the several Navigation Companies; how the money has been expended, and the probable loss to the state, in consequence of not having the services of an Engineer—not agreed to.

Mr. Vanhook then moved that the resolution lie on the table, which was also negatived. The question then recurred on the passage of the resolution offered by Mr. Speight, which was determined in the affirmative.

Tuesday, Nov. 30.—Both Houses, were chiefly occupied this day in balloting for Governor.

Mr. Brittain presented the petition of James Allen of Buncombe county, on the subject of a Turnpike Road and Mr. Carson presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Burke county, praying an appropriation to complete a road. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Forney, from the committee on Internal Improvements reported a bill to appoint Commissioners to superintend the laying off and improving that part of the great state road lying between Jefferson, in Ashe county and the Tennessee line, which was read the first time.

Mr. Barringer presented a bill to amend an act, for establishing a college in the western part of the State of N. Carolina.

The following bills were received from the House of Commons read three times, and ordered to be enrolled. They have therefore become laws:

A bill to authorise Thornton P. Gwyn and David Dalton of Stokes county, to erect Gates at the places therein named; a bill to repeal an act passed in 1822, for the better regulation of the county Courts of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery, and an act to amend an act passed at the last session for the better regulation of the County Courts of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery, so far as relates to Cabarrus county; a bill to establish Davidson Academy in Montgomery county; a bill for the better regulation of the town of Lumberton in Robeson county, and a bill to divorce Mary Wilson of Buncombe from her husband James Hawkins.

Wednesday, Dec 1.—Mr. Shober presented the following resolution, viz.

This being the day on which the Electors for President and Vice-President by law are appointed to meet, therefore, resolved, that the Senate adjourn this day at 12 o'clock and the Electors be invited to the Senate Chamber for the purpose of [illegible] their deliberation.

Thursday, Dec. 2.—On motion of Mr. B[illegible]

Resolved, That the comptroller of the [state be] required to obtain from the Clerks of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions and Wardens of the poor in each county in this State, or from any authentic source, a statement exhibiting the amount of tax and sums of money levied and disbursed in their respective counties, annually, for the support of the poor, during the last five years, and report to the next General Assembly.

The bill for the better regulation of slaves and free persons of color was indefinitely postponed, and that authorizing the Supreme Court to regulate the practice of taking depositions was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to amend the laws making provision for widows was committed to a select committee, viz. Messrs. Barringer Bryan, McLeod, Hogan and Hargrave.

The bill to amend an act for establishing a college in the western part of North Carolina, and that to prevent actions from abating in certain cases, were read the second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, Dec. 3. Mr. Hill from the balloting committee for Governor, reported that Hutchins G Burton was duly elected. The oaths of office were to be administered to the governor elect, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday last in the Hall of the House of Commons.

Mr. Shober from the committee of Indian Reservations, moved, that the said committee be vested with power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

Mr. Bethune presented a bill respecting the election of Sheriffs, and other county officers, laying the county taxes, appointing Jurors to serve at the Superior Courts in Cumberland county.

The Senate in committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson in the Chair, took into consideration the bill to establish a Court of Equity, and the resolution relative to the Supreme Court being the unfinished business of Monday last. After considerable debate the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Saturday Dec. 4. Mr. Bryan from the committee on the subject of the return of free persons of color, reported that in the opinion of the committee, the provisions of an act passed in 1795, are sufficient to prevent such emigration.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the act of 1820, relative to the marriage of infant females, as to permit the marriage by consent in writing of the mother of a *female*, or by like consent of the guardian.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole Mr. Wilson in the Chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday relative to the Court of Equity, &c. Some debate ensued, but the committee of the whole, refused to pass the bill and resolution and when the committee rose, and the Chairman made the report to the Senate, the Senate concurred. So the bill and resolution do not pass.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 18.—On motion of Mr. Polk, it was resolved that so much of the Governor's message as relates to Internal Improvements be referred to the committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Alston, it was resolved, that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the emigrants to the island of Hayti, be referred to a special committee. Messrs. Alston, Gordon, A. B. M'Millan, Weaver, and J. Smith form this committee: that so much as relates to the Cherokee lands, be referred to a special joint committee, and on the part of this House to Messrs. Polk, Edmondson, Melcher, Perkins and Nixon: that so much as relates to Agriculture, be referred to the committee on that subject.

The resignation of Tho. Polk, Colonel of the second battalion in the county of Anson, was read and accepted.

The House proceeded to consider the resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Vail relative to the escheated property &c. in the hands of the Trustees of the University, which being again read, was agreed to, and a committee appointed consisting of Messrs. Vail, Gorham, Picott, Bailey and Taylor, to investigate the subject.

It was resolved, on motion of Mr. Polk, that a select committee on the Judiciary, be raised, to whom shall stand referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the criminal code of laws. Messrs. Polk, Stanly, Sheppard, Hill of New-Hanover and John C. Taylor, form that committee.

Friday, Nov. 19.—Mr. Ramsay presented a bill to restrain the execution of civil process in certain cases, which was read and subsequently rejected.

Mr. Picott presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a select joint committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of retaining in the employment of the State, the present Civil Engineer, and the propriety of keeping up and sustaining the present Board of Internal Improvement, and that they report accordingly.

Agreed to, and Messrs. Picott, Ashe, J. A. Bynum, Elliott, and Donoho were appointed a committee on the part of this House.

On motion of Mr. Vail, it was resolved, that the Judiciary committee inquire what alteration ought to be made in the laws as respects bail in civil cases, and report by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker laid before the House, the Annual Report from John Haywood, Public Treasurer, which was referred to the committee of Finance and ordered to be printed.

Saturday, Nov. 20.—On motion of Mr. Skinner, it was resolved, that the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the County or Superior Courts, to sell any lands or parts of lands, which any of them may have, when his or her personal property may not be sufficient to maintain him or her, and the personal estate shall not be sufficiently productive for that purpose, and report by bill or otherwise.

The message from the Senate proposing to ballot for the Public Printer on Monday, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Helme, it was resolved that Messrs. Cowan, McCauley, Graham and Blount, form a select committee to enquire and ascertain whether the public printing cannot be done on terms more economical than the existing, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Williamson, Daniel, Weldon and Swain were appointed a committee on enrolled bills.

Monday, Nov. 22.—Mr. Bowers presented a bill to amend an act concerning the proving of wills, granting letters of administration, &c. which was read and referred to the special committee to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the necessity of amending or altering the laws relative to administrators and executors.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, Mr. Singletary was added to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Unthank presented the petition of the Manumission Society of North-Carolina, for promoting the gradual abolition of slavery. Referred to the special committee appointed on that part of the Governor's message relating to emigrants from the Island of Hayti.

Mr. Alston of Halifax presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act passed in 1818 concerning the Supreme Court, and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

The object of this bill is to abolish entirely the Supreme Court. In presenting it, Mr. Alston made a few remarks explanatory of its bearing, which were replied to by Messrs. Stanly and R. A. Jones. It was made the order of the day for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Cox, a select joint committee were appointed on Divorce and Alimony, consisting of Messrs. Rainey, Mhoon, Roscoe, Burgen and Styron, on the part of this House, and Messrs. Wellborn, McLeary, Riddick Ward and Marshall, on the part of the Senate.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.—On motion of Mr. Bain.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the expediency of so altering or amending the law regulating public printing as to define more specifically the duties of the public printer, and that they report by bill or otherwise: and also to enquire whether the extra printing cannot be done on terms more economical.

Messrs. Bain, Smith, Burns, Ramsey and Singletary form a commitee to investigate this subject.

Mr. Hines presented a bill to repeal an act passed in 1822, to promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures within this State, and an act supplemental thereto passed at the same session; and also an act passed in 1820, to amend and extend the provisions of an act to promote agriculture &c. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Williamson.

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to ascertain and lay before this House the amount of appropriation received and the amount of money expended by the Board of Internal Improvements, since 1815, on account of Internal Improvement, and for what particular purpose: the amount of money now in hand, and the amount owned by the State in the different companies incorporated for the purposes of Internal Improvement, and the amount expended in the payment of different Engineers employed by the State and the Board since 1815, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Hines, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law more effectually against associations formed between the white and colored population of this state, as man and wife, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. S. Miller, the same committee were instructed to inquire, what amendment is necessary to be made in the law giving to the Superior Courts, the power of divorcing in certain cases, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Ashe presented the following resolution which was agreed to, viz.

Whereas it is expedient and will be productive of public good to establish a school or schools for the education of the poor, within this state, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be particularly instructed to devise, if practicable, and report some plan by which a permanent fund may be immediately raised and sustained, and exclusively applied towards executing so much of the Governor's Message and the Treasurer's Report as relates to this subject; but above all in compliance with the 41st sec. of the Constitution of this state, and that they also report a system or plan for the establishment of said school or schools in every county thereof.

By Mr. Alston of Halifax, a bill to change the mode of selling land under execution. [This bill provides that Lands under execution shall be sold on the premises.]

Wednesday, Nov. 24.—Mr. Picott asked leave of the House to withdraw the resolution presented by him on Friday last, relative to the State Engineer, which was granted.

On motion of Mr. Skinner, it was resolved, that a select joint committee be appointed to enquire, if any, and what alterations are necessary in the existing road laws.

By Mr. Donnell, a bill to alter the present mode of electing Sheriffs and to vest the right thereof in the people—Ordered to be printed.

By Mr. M'Cauley, a bill to alter the mode of punishing the offence of maiming and for other purposes—Referred to the Judiciary committee.

By Mr. Martin of Rockingham, a bill establishing a Bank of the State of N. Carolina—ordered to be printed.

The report of the Board for Internal Improvements was received from the Governor, read and sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print 4 copies for each member.

Thursday, Nov. 25.—On motion, the bill to repeal the act encouraging Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures in this State, was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to change the mode of selling lands under execution, was read the second time. Mr. Graham moved for its indefinite postponement, which was carried. The Yeas and Nays were called for by Mr. Underwood, and were Yeas 86—Nays 37.

Friday, Nov. 26.—By Mr. Busbee, a bill to repeal an act passed in 1820, limiting the time, within which judgments before a Justice of the peace, may be revived.

By Mr. Picott, a bill to repeal so much of an act to create a fund for Internal Improvements, and to establish a Board for the management thereof, as relates to the power of appointing a Civil Engineer, passed in 1819.

Mr. Graham presented the following resolution, which passed its first reading:

Whereas disease and death are scattered through many parts of this State, by the erection of Dams and flooding of lands covered with vegetable matter; therefore.

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of compelling all persons who may hereafter erect dams, to cut and remove all vegetable matter off the lands intended to be flooded, anterior to the erection of such dams, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Bain from the select committee relative to the public printing, reported a bill on the subject, to amend an act passed in 1810, prescribing the manner in which the public printing shall be regulated.—The bill was read the first time and ordered to be printed with the accompanying documents.

A message was received from the Governor, accompanied by the Sheriffs' returns from the several counties, of Elections for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Saturday, Nov. 27.—On motion of Mr. Alston of Halifax, the committee, of Finance, were instructed to prepare and bring in a bill to change the mode of taxing Pedlars, so as to compel them to take out licence from the Comptroller for the whole State, instead of the present system: and on the further motion of Mr. Alston, the same committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of lowering the tax on those who retail goods on the navigable streams in this State; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Nealey presented a resolution directing the military committee to enquire into the expediency of altering or amending the militia laws of this State, relative to the Cavalry: and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Gordon presented the petition of Joseph Medley of Anson. Referred to the committee of Claims

By Mr. McFarland, a bill to repeal in part, an act passed in 1823, to regulate the patrol of Richmond county.

Mr. S. Miller from the Committee of Claims, made a report favorable to the petition of Adam Lockhart, of Anson county, which was concurred in, and the bill reported in his favor was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Swain, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire what amendments are necessary to be made in the existing law, regulating the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution.

Monday, Nov. 29.—On motion of Mr. Culpepper, the Committee of Privileges and Elections, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so changing the mode of electing Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States, as to restore the district system. [The committee reported on Friday that it was not expedient to make the change.]

On motion of Mr. Stephen Miller, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for a certain number of peremptory challenges in all capital pleas of the State.

Tuesday, Nov. 30.—Mr. Skinner from the Select Committee on the road laws. reported a bill prescribing the mode of turning or altering a public road, and for other purposes. [This bill at its second reading the next day, was postponed indefinitely.]

The bill giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of Anson, of pleas and prosecutions of the State, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Donoho, indefinitely postponed.

The bill directing the manner in which Constables shall hereafter be appointed in the county of Sampson, was indefinitely postponed on its 2d reading.

Wednesday, Dec. 1.—Mr. Stanley, from the Judiciary committee to whom was referred the bill to alter the mode of punishment for the crime of maiming, &c. reported that it is inexpedient to pass the bill: and the House concurred.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial of the citizens of Fayette[ville]. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements. [This appeared in our last paper].

On motion of Mr Helme,

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Neuse River Navigation Company, submit to the legislature the amount of their Capital Stock, and of their tolls.

On motion of Mr. R. Martin,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the 5th and 6th sections of the act of 1820, concerning the marriage of infant females.

Mr. Iredell presented the petition of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, that certain lands may be condemned for the use of said company.

Mr. Stanly presented a bill to allow amendments on writs of error and appeal—read the first time.

Thursday, Dec. 2.—Mr. Matthews presented a bill to amend an act passed [illegible] laying duties on sales at auction, of [illegible]—read the first time.

The bill to establish a State Bank, was made the order of the day for Monday next.

A message from the Governor enclosing a communication from the commissioners of Navigation of Wilmington, relative to the improvement of the Cape Fear, was received, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Friday, Dec. 3.—Mr. Jones from the committee of Finance, presented a [illegible] from the Treasurer, explanatory of that part of his annual report which relates to the money paid to the Civil Engineer.

Mr. Hill reported that it is expedient to pass the bill authorizing an increase of the Capital Stock of the [illegible] Harlow Creek Canal Company, and the [bill] was read the first time.

Mr. Rainey reported, that it is inexpedient at this time to make an alteration in the mode of choosing electors of President and Vice President. Concurred in. Ayes 7[illegible]—Noes [illegible]—called for by Mr. [illegible]on.

Saturday, Dec. 4.—It was proposed to the Senate to ballot this morning for officers of [the] artillery—H. W. Ayer was then elected as Colonel, J. Townes as Lieut. Col. and Jesse Birdsall as Major.

Mr. Howell presented a bill to repeal an act passed in 1823, so far as it relates to the counties of Richmond and Robeson which was read the first time.

Mr. Williamson presented a bill prescribing the duty of Constables and other officers in certain cases, which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. S. Miller presented a bill to amend the [illegible] Section of the act of 18[illegible] [illegible] more uniform and convenient administration of justice: and to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts.

On motion of Mr. Helme, the Treasurer was directed to exhibit to this House the amount of monies received from the [illegible] Clerks and Sheriffs, for the promotion of Agriculture, &c. in conformity to the act of 1823, and also the amount due from them.

Mr. Stanley reported, that it is inexpedient to pass a bill compelling persons who intend to erect any mill or [illegible] to remove all vegetable matter from the ground which would be overflowed thereby, previous to such erection.

Monday, Dec. 6.—The bill to give the people of this State the right of electing [illegible] Sheriffs, was called up in the House of Commons, and after considerable [illegible] rejected by a majority of three votes. It had been rejected by a majority of [illegible] Friday; but was re-considered on Saturday and made the order of the day for Monday.

Haynes Waddell, Esq. the member elect from Brunswick, in the place of [illegible], deceased, took his seat. Major Waddell had a majority of 30 votes over the opposing candidate, Robert Ha[illegible].

Internal Improvements.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

To the Farmers of North-Carolina.

The following statement, from [illegible] documents will show you what an immense tax your produce pays [illegible] age, over the mud flats, below W[illegible] ton; and, also, the tax you pay on every bushel of salt.

The average quantity of [illegible] exported [illegible] annum, from Wilmington, is [illegible] 100,000 barrels.

The price of lighterage taken from a printed statement, published in 1810—over the flats to Smithfield, is 20 cents per barrel—which upon the whole would be [illegible]

Average export of flour per annum is about 50,000 barrels—lighterage 20 cents per barrel—on the whole,

Average export of cotton from Fayetteville 20,000 bales—Lighterage 75 cents per bale, making,

1500 hogsheads of tobacco from Fayetteville—Lighterage $[illegible] per hogshead,

Average quantity of salt sold at Fayetteville, is about [illegible] bushels per annum—Lighterage is 6 cents a bushel, upon the whole,

Total $[illegible]

When these flats are removed, which they certainly will be in 8 or 12 months, [at] the rate the channel over them has already deepened, this enormous expense will be saved to the farmer—for it is [illegible], inasmuch as the Merchant adds [illegible] the price of the salt and goods he sells [illegible]

deducts it from the price of the cotton, corn or tobacco he buys from him.—In the short space of a few months it has been ascertained, that the channel has deepened two feet and more, which will warrant a reduction of 25 or 50 per cent. in the rates of Lighterage, whereby a saving may already have taken place of 12 to $15,000; this however, is not one third of the expense of an obstructed navigation.—Take for instance the article of salt, and compare the price of it when the water is below that boats cannot pass the Shoals.—The average quantity of salt sold at Fayetteville, per annum, during the months of October, November and December is about 50,000 bushels.

When the river is not in boating order, the price is about 1 dollar and 25 cents per bushel, on the whole would be,	$2,500
When in boating order, it is at about 90 cents per bushel, on the whole quantity,	45,000
Difference,	$17,500

This difference of $17,500 is therefore a tax which a few men have to pay upon the simple article of salt, or thirty-five cents per bushel. If such a tax was levied by an act of the Legislature every man in the community would revolt at it. But this is not all: bear with me, reader, a little longer: these are not the less truths because they astonish you. Remember, that all the coffee, sugar, molasses, and merchandize you buy is charged not only with Lighterage, but a freight of 50 per cent. upon the ordinary price, because of the same risk and uncertainty. The farmer complains that the price of produce is so variable, and believes it to be a trick of the merchant, *but is here unfounded.* Most of the produce shipped from Southern towns is to orders of Northern merchants. A merchant of Fayetteville receives an order from a merchant of New-York, to ship so many bales of cotton, and after the order arrives the river falls: the price of cotton falls also: and why? because the merchant here will not buy inasmuch, as he cannot ship it in time to answer the object of the order: (which was no doubt to catch the rise of the market in New-York, or elsewhere:) for certainty is the life of trade; but as soon as the river is navigable, the price of cotton advances, and bears a correspondent uniformity with the state of the river, (supposing all other things equal.)

Again, a merchant here makes large purchases of merchandize in New York, when they arrive at Wilmington, the river is not in boatable order, and perhaps continues so sometime; the consequence will be an immediate advance of 20 or 25 per cent. upon goods already in the market, during which time the merchant here is paying 7 per cent interest upon the amount of goods he cannot sell: and may be, before he gets them into market, the time of credit expires upon his purchase, and he has to pay for that, which as yet, has yielded him nothing but vexation and loss. Should others also have imported a large amount of goods, at the same time, the price of his must fall so low by the competition, that he must be either a great loser, or be compelled at a more favorable juncture of trade, to redeem his ill-luck by an advance upon his goods sufficient to cover all losses and expenses; and who pays this?—the farmer.

These plain statements shew us, that all the expenses and losses of an obstructed navigation, are sustained at last by our farmers: for all other consumers are few in proportion to them. Had we time and opportunity, of referring to the proper documents, to ascertain the amount of the loss and expense upon all the merchandize imported into, and the produce exported from this State, *in one year;* the amount would be amply large to repay the State all she has ever expended in Internal Improvements: and open the navigation of every river in the State. It would be millions for the last thirty years. Millions!! then have we been paying for tribute to these obstructions in our rivers: suffering worse than Turkish exaction, from these sappers of our prosperity and wealth, and beacons of our blindness and folly. We may fairly conclude, that as the mud flats below Wilmington can be removed for a few thousand dollars, and that as the reach of nearly 60 miles in the river above, has within the last summer been rendered a certain navigation by our Engineer, for less than $5000, that the balance of the River to Fayetteville can be opened at an expenditure less than the sum which has already been appropriated, so as to afford a sure navigation the whole season. No one acquainted as we are with these facts can doubt it. The town of Fayetteville will then be as well supplied with goods and groceries every year in the months of September and October as Petersburg and Charleston. Country merchants can here obtain those supplies as cheap and early in the season as elsewhere: these charges and expences will fall off from our trade, like the chains from an emancipated prisoner; our farmers, now bowed down and pining under them, will rise with recuperative energies and speed the shuttle and the plough, by the animating prospect of great prices and cheap purchases. Cheered at the lively scene of labor, stimulated at every pore by the rapid pulsations of an unshackled commerce, their thoughts will be withdrawn from wandering on schemes of emigration and will be placed upon their homes, their country and their friends, with unalterable affection.

But these obstructions cannot be removed, without the aid of a competent Engineer and Board of Internal Improvements, to make the proper estimates and to direct and control the operations. Their talents and experience will save thousands and ensure successful effective plans: without them we will blunder on, and sink ourselves in deeper ruin and expense. See how a plain tale proves it. While Mr. Abernathy and others superintended the operations of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, before the State had procured an Engineer, he expended $23,000 upon a part of the River, without effecting any valuable result: our present Engineer, in a shorter time, and for a greater distance on the same part of the River, has opened a good and safe navigation for less than three thousand dollars. It will be said, however, that the Engineer and the Board cost the State 5 or $6000 dollars per annum, true, and also true that this expense falls upon all the taxables equally, yet I have shewn you above that a tax of $17,500 is paid by a few men who purchase salt at this market every fall the river happens to be unboatable, which would pay the salary and expenses of an Engineer and Board for 3 years; besides, the expenses of an Engineer and Board are but temporary, ceasing when our Rivers are opened—whereas the latter endure forever, if the channels of our trade remain as they are. Lastly, the money now invested in the Stock of Navigation Companies throughout the State is equal to $800,000 dollars or thereabouts, of which the State owns about $140,000.—It may be safely said that this Stock now is not worth more than half, or has fallen 50 per cent. below par, and so it will remain or grow worse, unless something is done to enhance its value, many of the holders of it will be ruined and the State a sufferer. But open the navigation of our rivers, and dividends that will be immediately derived from tolls will enhance it to a par value, and thus $400,000 will at once be added to the Capital of our State, yielding profitable dividends and seeking employments in our markets in the operations of trade. FREE TRADE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Maryland.—The *official returns* of the Maryland election show that Mr. Adams received *one hundred and nine* votes more than General Jackson, and yet the latter has seven electors, and the former only three. What will those gentlemen, who have pledged themselves to vote *the sentiments of their constituents*, say to this?—*Journal*

The votes were—

For Mr. Adams,	14,632
Gen. Jackson,	14,[illegible]
Mr. Crawford,	3,364
Mr. Clay,	694

ALABAMA.

Counties.	*Jackson.*	*Craw'd.*	*Adams*
Dallas	387	147	2[illegible]
Shelby	248	24	[illegible]
Bibb	170	71	5
Autauga	274	192	6[illegible]
Morgan	450	8	[illegible]
Perry	316	65	7[illegible]
Montgomery	452	333	16[illegible]
Mobile	205	47	1[illegible]
Baldwin	54	1	
Madison	1299	155	1[illegible]
Green,	343	86	2[illegible]
	4178	1129	128[illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING DECEMBER 9 1824.

Tuesday, 23d, the legislature made choice of Mr. Macon as Senator to Congress, John Haywood, as State Treasurer, and Joseph Hawkins as Comptroller; all without opposition.

Thursday, Dec 2, the two Houses made a choice of Governor, upon the sixth trial—the votes were for Burton 100, Stokes 47, Moore 27, Avery 16. Dr. Baker and Gen. J. H. Bryan had received some votes in the previous ballots, but were withdrawn.

☞ Grand totals of all the votes given in other states, for Electors of President and Vice-President, as far as the returns were received on Wednesday evening:

	Adams.	*Jackson.*	*Craw'd.*	*Clay.*
All Pennsylvania,	5441	36100	4206	1690
Virginia,	3219	2740	8254	413
All Connecticut,	7741	——	1993	——
Massachusetts,	31602	——	5986	——
All Ohio,	12280	18489	——	19 55
All Maryland,	14632	14523	3364	695
Maine,	6870	——	2380	——
New-Jersey,	8235	9225	1236	——
Tennessee,	148	4291	215	——
Alabama,	2143	7403	1593	——
Rhode-Island,	2145	——	200	——
Indiana	2049	3676	——	2212
All the returns,	96506	96448	29407	24286

Wednesday, Dec. 1st, the electors in the capitols of their respective states gave their votes as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT.

	Adams.	*Jackson.*	*Craw'd.*	*Clay*
North-Carolina,		15		
South-Carolina,		11		
Maryland,	3	7	1	
Virginia,			24	
New-York,	26	1	5	4
New-Jersey,		8		
Pennsylvania,		28		

Mr. Crawford will, probably, go into the House.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

	Calhoun.	*Macon.*	
North-Carolina,	15		
South-Carolina,	11		
Maryland,	10		1 Jackson.
Virginia,		24	
New York,	29		7 Sanford.
New-Jersey,	8		
Pennsylvania,	28		

Grecian Victory over the combined Turkish Fleets.—The packet ship Cortes, Capt. De Cost, John Randolph passenger, arrived at New-York last Friday morning, (Dec. 4) and brings intelligence that the great fleet of the Viceroy of Egypt, combined with the remnant of the Capt. Pacha's, was totally defeated Sept. 5th.

The engagement took place between the islands of Cos and Rhodes; and the battle lasted nearly seven hours. More than a fourth of the troops destined for the Morea died in the midst of the flames or the waves, and the rest are a prey to a contagious disease.

The Turks lost one cut down ship of the line, two frigates, three corvettes and five brigs burned; and three corvettes, six brigs, forty gun boats and fifty transports taken. The Captain Pacha lost his Rear Admiral's ship and two others. The remainder of the fleet was pursued by the Greeks.

The Egyptian fleet consisted of fifty four ships of war of 46 to 16 guns, fifty-two Egyptian and ninety-one European transports, with a land force of 19,200 men.

The memorial in our last on the subject of Internal Improvement, and the article in this paper on the same subject cannot fail to arrest the public attention.

In the mean time the resolution of Mr. Ashe for the establishment of Free Schools, is certainly a proper subject for congratulation. With wealth, general intelligence and political independence, North Carolina can promise herself golden days of prosperity.

FREIGHT COASTWISE SAVED.

☞ *Good effects of improved navigation.*—In consequence of the arrival of two ships at Wilmington to load with cargoes for Liverpool, cotton has risen to 13 cents per pound. There are orders in town for a large quantity, so that there is no doubt but it will continue to be in brisk demand.

MERCANTILE REPORTS.

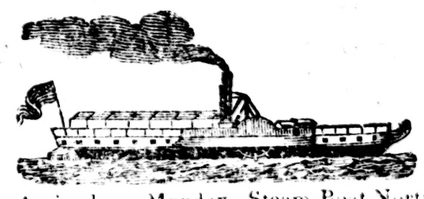
The Sales at Auction this week have been extensive, particularly of Dry Goods, we are promised a statement for our next which will enable our distant readers to form some idea of the prices. Groceries meet with ready sale, and have been in good demand during the week, except Coffee which is rather dull, even at our low quotations.

Produce of all kinds is coming in in large quantities, and selling brisk at prices quoted—we counted 150 Wagons in Hay Street yesterday; 30 of which were from Davidson County alone.

Fraud in Cotton.—We are sorry to hear of fraud in the disposal of this article—a case or two has occurred, in which it has been cut to increase its weight. The vigilance of our merchants will prevent the rights of the fair dealer from being injured by such impositions.

The Fayette Committee are requested to meet at the Court House this afternoon at 4 o'clock, by direction of the chairman. J. McRAE, *Sec'y.*

Philadelphia Packets.—The Express was up at Philadelphia, for Wilmington on the 2d; she may be expected in all this week: and will have all convenient dispatch in making ready for her return—she will be followed by the staunch Schr. Sally Havens of which notice shall be given—Duncan Thompson at Fayetteville, Stow & Whittier at Wilmington, are agents.



Arrived, on Monday, Steam Boat North Carolina, with 10 boxes dry goods to A. Whiting—18 casks cheese, 200 bars iron, 4 kegs, 4 bbls 8 boxes tumblers, 5 bags allspice, to Wilkings—3 boxes, 1 trunk dry goods, 6 bbls walnuts to E. Lewis—2 tons iron, to M'Neill & Kirkland—3 boxes mer. to D. Thompson—2 pipes brandy, gin, and 6 qr. casks Wine, to Stuart & Birdsall—3 boxes, 1 cask hardware, to D. B. Crane—400 pieces castings, 5 dozen casks boxes, 28 bbls sugar, 6 bundles seives, 9 boxes mer. to C. & P. Mallett—4 hhds sugar, 8 bbls. casks, 2 boxes, 1 trunk mer. to Salters—15 kegs nails, 3 hhds, 24 bbls sugar, 11 bbls sugar, 10 bbls ale, 19 bbls mackerel a quantity of oysters, apples, &c. &c. to sundry persons.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

French Ship L'Egle Grenon, from Guadaloupe, to T. Savage, Jr. & Co.

Ship Eliza Ann, Leary, from New-York, to James Usher

Brig Bolivar Smith, from St. Thomas to James A. Berry & Co.

British Brig Mary Ann, Russell from New Providence, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Sloop Golden Age, Ellis, for Port-au-Prince, by Stow & Whittier.

Arrived since the Recorder of Saturday 4th.

Brig Dingleys, Cowing, from Guadaloupe, to T. Savage Jr. & Co.

Schr Ontario, Foure, from Boston, to Lazarus & Wortmarsh.

CLEARED,

Brig Fanny, Lubeck, for Jamaica, by James A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, for Charleston.

Brig Clothier, Gray, from Martinique, to T. Savage, Jr & Co.

Brig William Henry, M'Kenzie, from Boston, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Thatcher, Morgan, from New-York, to T. Savage, Jr. & Co.

Schr Empire, Meldrum, from New-York, to Dudley & Dickinson.

British Schr Francis, Drysdale, from St. Vincents, to James A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Gen. Jackson, Thacher, from Guadaloupe, to E. Dickinson.

British Schr. Compact, Scott, from Bermuda, to E. Dickinson.

Schr. Boxer, Small, from Boston, to J. Waddell Jr.

Sloop Victory, Stocking, from New-York, to Lewis Gomez.

CLEARED.

Brig John, Hamor, for Barbadoes, by James A Berry & Co.

Brig Mary, Given, for Barbadoes, by Stow & Whittier.

Schr. Diademia, Mayberry, for Guadaloupe, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr Leander, Baker, for Charleston, by John Waddell, Jr.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by a Committee of Merchants

MERCHANDIZE.		*Dollars.*	*To*
[illegible] Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cognac,	gallon	1 25	[illegible]
Apple, in dem'd	do	45	
Peach,	do.	4	45
Bacon,	lb.	8	10
Beeswax,	do.	24	25
Butter,	do	20	25
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	21	26
Tea, Prime Green,	lb.	18	21
2d & 3d qual.	do	18	20
Candles, Mould,	do	14	14
Spermaceti,	do	34	34
Cotton,	do	1 2	13½
Corn,	bushel	45	50
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Cox	do	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	90	92½
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	4 3/4	5
Superfine	do	5	
Fish, Herrings	do	2 00	
Mullet	do	00	
Feathers	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	gallon.	90	1 25
Country,	do	42	45
Ginger	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	gross	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask.	2 50	3 00
Lead	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	8	9
Logwood	100 lb.	3 50	
Molasses,	gallon,	28	3[illegible]
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3[illegible]
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	7	7 50
Wrought	do		
Blankeens, Blue	piece.	3 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	50	2 00
Oats,	bush	35	40
Oil, Currriers	barrel.	18 00	2 00
Linseed	gallon	80	1 00
Pork	barrel.	00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen	2 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	22	23
Pimento,	do	25	26
Plaister Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon.	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	42½	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 50
Bags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag.	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100	10 50	11 50
Common,	do	9	9½
Loaf,	lb	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	90	100
Turks Island,	do	90	
St. Ubes, &c.	do		
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	6½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	17
German	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	do	12	15
Tallow,	do	6½	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 50	1 [illegible]
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb	3½	4
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs,	lb.	65	
Wheat, new	bush.	80	85
Whiskey,	gallon.	32½	85
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

Phœnix Fire Engine.

The Company attached to this engine, will meet at the Engine House, for exercising the Engine, on Friday afternoon, the 10th, at 3 o'clock. J. McRAE, *Capt.*

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A MEETING of the President and Directors of this Company, will be held at the house of Wm. Slaughter in the town of Salisbury in Rowan county, on Friday, the 24th day of Dec. next.

W. D. MURPHEY, *Pres't.*

Oct. 25th, 1824—5t94.

Valuable and Interesting Sale.



I WILL expose to public sale on the 30th day of December, if not sold previously at private sale, the following tract viz. The plantation wherein I now reside, containing 2300 acres of which there are about 180 acres cleared in four different places, and also a grist mill, and cotton gin, also another mill seat on a never failing stream about the middle of said land on which considerable improvements have been made, and a good neighborhood for custom. The above land is equal in fertility to any in the Piney woods of Richmond and may be divided into four different plantations to suit purchasers.

Also 600 acres on Hawkins' Neck in said county, on which there is a small improvement.

Also 1268 acres in Robeson county, lying on both sides of Lumber river well known by the name of the Red Banks on which there is an excellent store and dwelling house and suitable out houses.

Also an undivided half of 1160 acres in Robeson county, known by the name of the White Oak.

Also 100 acres on Lower Little River, Cumberland county, granted to Neill McGill.

Also 160 acres of land in Ellis is the North West quarter of section five, of Township five North in range, five east. Any person wishing to view the lands in Richmond, may apply to the subscriber and the red banks will be shown by Gilbert Sellars, Esq.

The lands on which I reside, will be sold on said day, and those in Robeson, on the 1st day of Jan. Terms will be made accommodating to purchasers, which will be made known on the days of sale; for which indisputable titles will be given

DUNCAN SHAW.

Richmond County, Dec 9 1824 3t94

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at Fall Term, A. D. 1824, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in and for the county of Bladen—the subscriber proved the last Will and Testament of Jonathan Smith, deceased, and qualified as Executor thereto.

All persons indebted to the estate of said Jonathan Smith, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands against the same, will present them for liquidation within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

THOMAS P. SMITH, Ex'r.

Bladen County, Dec 9, 1824 2am3m

RANAWAY.

FROM the subscriber, on the 29th inst. a Negro Boy named HENRY; and negro is about twenty two years of age, very black, has a pleasant countenance, no particular marks as I know of, he weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds about five feet seven or eight inches high. I expect he will make for Maryland, perhaps with a free pass of his own writing, signed Henry Smith. Any person delivering said boy to me, or securing him so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded. It is probable there may be some white man in company with him.

THOMAS SKELTON.

Rock Mills Post Office, S. C. November 22 1824

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified, at the present Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Cumberland County, as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Janet Mumford, deceased, late of this town, give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against the same to present them for settlement.

W. H. MOFFETT.
ROBERT T. GOODWIN } Ex'rs.
JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville June 10 5 3m6.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Saddlery Store

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from their former stand, (opposite the Mansion House,) to the New Store, opposite the LAFAYETTE HOTEL, Hay Street, where they have just received, in addition to their former STOCK, a large supply of

Sole and harness leather	Plated bridle bits
Skirting and hog skins	Stirrup irons,
Calf skins & shoe binding	Spurs
Large English sheep skins	Saddle moulding
Common do do	Brass spurs
Cochineal and wood red morocco	Stirrup irons
	Packs
Green and yellow do	Pad locks
Black Curracoa do	Saddle trees
Ladies' and men's saddles	Straining webs
Saddle bags and valices	Cotton and worsted webs
Black and russett bridles	Saddlers hammers
Martingales	Pincers
Hard leather trunks	Knives
Hair trunks	Needles
Black varnish	Spring thong gig whips
Plated coach and gig harness mounting	Plated mounted do
	Common do
Japanned do do do	Thong do

Which they will sell for cash, cotton or approved paper. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.

Fayetteville, October 7 1824 3m2

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Cruse, Esq. Treasurer. ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres't.*

July 7, 1824—392tf

A first rate Journeyman Saddler will meet with constant employment, by applying to J. R. CHISHOLM

Fayetteville, Dec 28th 1824—3[illegible]

NEW GOODS.

133 *PACKAGES*, of well selected DRY GOODS, for this Market; just opened and for sale at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on terms to suit purchasers.

Merchants from the country, are invited to call and examine the Goods and Prices

E. E. LEWIS.

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails.
Just rec'd by the La Fayette,
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville Sept 22 1824

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee
For sale by J. HUSKE.

100 Hds Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Sept 9, 1824—7[illegible]

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received and for sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4, 1824—7[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber [illegible] and accounts with John D. Eccles esq for collection.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1824—8t98 pd.

POETRY.

[illegible] wandering Muse.

[illegible]tion of the Nation's Guest by the mountaineers of Virginia, has been wa[illegible] county. In the county of Fluvanna, when, in the presence of almost its whole population, he was about to separate from his female friends, his attention was arrested by the following valedictory lines, composed for the occasion, and sung by several ladies with fine effect.

TUNE—*Tamworth, a sacred piece.*

Hear us! hear us; ere thou leave us,
Tak our lingering, long farewell;
Thou who erst didst aid to give us,
All the joys we now can tell.
Veteran hero! Friend of Freedom!
In our hearts, thou'lt ever dwell.

May the richest boon of heaven,
Pay thee for the good thou'st done;
And to us may it be given,
To behold thy setting sun.
Veteran hero! Friend of Freedom!
Taste the fruits thy valor won.

Leave no more these peerless mountains,
Every hearth's a home for thee;
All these plains, these chrystal fountains,
All are fraught with Liberty.
Veteran hero! Friend of Freedom!
Rest thee with the brave and free.

But if thou hast left behind thee,
Ties too tender thus to tear;
Let these grateful tears remind thee,
That our prayers are with thee there.
Veteran hero! Friend of Freedom!
May thy downward path be fair.

The old General's eyes were observed to fill with tears as he courteously and repeatedly tendered his earnest thanks to the ladies for the honors which they did him.

PASSING HISTORY.

Isaac Jeffs stand with his hammer, thus,
The while his son did on the anvil cool,
With open mouth swallowing a tailor's news.

KING JOHN.

Murder, Trial, Execution.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pursuant to the sentence pronounced by his Honor Judge Nash, on the present Circuit, Alexander Lammon suffered the punishment of death, on the 9th Nov. in the vicinity of Whiteville, Columbus county, for the murder of James McMillan.

As this is one of the most cold-blooded, deliberate, and atrocious murders, which has ever came within our recollection, it may not be uninteresting or uninstructive to lay before the public, such circumstances attending it as have come to our knowledge.

The following, is we believe, a correct summary of the facts:—

James McMillan who resided with his father and mother, about 4 miles from Elizabethtown, in the County of Bladen, was murdered on the 28th August, 1823; a Jury of Inquest convened the following day, from the evidence before them, charged Alexander Lammon whose house was distant about a half mile from the spot, and who had been previously arrested, with the murder. He was accordingly committed by the Coroner to be tried at the succeeding Term of Bladen Superior Court; at that Term a Bill of Indictment was found against him, and the cause removed on his affidavit to the County of Columbus, there also having been one continuance at his instance, it came on for Trial at Spring Term. Judge Norwood, who presided, apprehending a deficiency of talismen to make up a Jury, issued a summons to the Sheriff on Tuesday for seventy five free holders to attend on the following day, on that day; a Jury being made up, the following is a summary of the evidence submitted to them.

Wm. Blackwell was the first witness examined on the part of the State, he proved certain threats made use of by Lammon against the diseased, but as his testimony was in a great degree neutralized by certain persons proving that they would not believe him on oath, it is considered unnecessary to go into a detail of it.

Two Miss Campbells were next examined—they were originally summoned by the Defendant as has been understood, for the purpose of endeavouring, by their examination to make out an alibi, but were discharged, and afterwards were summoned by the State to prove certain threats made by Lammon against McMillan. The amount of their testimony was as follows.

On the night the murder was committed, Lammon came in company with Daniel Gooden, early in the night, to the house of said Gooden, where they the (Miss Campbells) were on a visit—That they sat up late—Lammon and Gooden were drinking cider and all of them engaged in conversation—that Lammon complained of some person or persons stealing his water melons—that he made use of a great many threats, particularly against some one whom he called Sharpshins—that by the persuasion of Gooden, Lammon at length lay down, but late in the night got up and demanded his horse—his horse was brought to him by a free person of colour in the employment of Gooden—Lammon said that he would go home, and just as he started, they heard Lammon observe, that he had a short gun that would shoot over the moon. It was very late in the night when he left Gooden's house, and the moon shone remarkably bright. They saw no gun nor did they know, who was meant by Sharpshins.

The principal witness on the part of the state, was Colin M'Millan; he testified, that on the night of the murder, he and his brother, James M'Millan, in company with two negro boys, went racoon hunting; that after hunting a short time, they went to the house of their uncle, a certain Angus Shaw; after remaining there a short time, they continued their hunt, but had not gone far before they stopt and built up a fire, but at length proceeded, leaving one of the negro boys asleep at the fire; had not gone far before they got lost, stopt again, and waited till moonrise, that their dogs treed, they went to the place, and on leaving it again got lost, after wandering about awhile they found themselves in a path which they supposed they knew, and that led from Archibald Campbell's to Graigs old field; had not been long in the path in the direction towards home, and just as they came to a small branch, when witness saw Lammon step from behind a pine tree, at the distance of ten or eleven steps, present his gun and fire, and that thereupon his brother James M'Millan immediately fell and expired; that Lammon's dog ran up near the body of his brother, Lammon ran down the branch in the direction towards his house, stopped at the distance of ten or fifteen, chirped to his dog, and again started off. That the moon shone remarkably bright, and was considerably over the tops of the trees.

On the cross examination of this witness, he was asked how he knew that it was Lammon; his answer was, that he knew him by the light of the moon, that he knew him by his favour; that he knew him as soon as he stept from behind the tree, and saw his face distinctly by the flash of his gun, that he could not be mistaken, as he had known Lammon from his childhood, lived near him, and was in the habit of seeing him very often; that he knew his dog; he also stated at or near the spot, from which Lammon stept, there appeared to be the remains of a fire, and the ground immediately around was much trampled. This was a circumstance in the testimony, which with some, at the time excited much surprise, and appeared to be almost unaccountable. Yet we conceive it to be equally reconcilable with the other part; for unless we reject the testimony of the witness altogether, we must suppose it to be the spot where the party first stopped and built up the fire; and that Lammon on his return from Gooden's was attracted to it by the still glowing embers.

This witness underwent a rigorous and torturing examination, all the ingenuity of council was exercised to produce contradictions on his part—but he remained firm and consistent throughou, never having committed himself in the slightest instance, the more remarkable, as from unfortunate circumstances in his infancy, his knowledge of the word had been extremely limited, and this was the first time that he was ever examined in a court of justice; there was not a person present at the trial, it is believed, but yielded implicit credence to his veracity, nor was any attempt made in its progress, to impugn his testimony.

Daniel Gooden was examined on the part of the accused—he testified that he and Lammon left Lammon's house the same evening the murder was committed, with an intention to go to the house of Andrew McLennan a neighbor; Gooden's house was on the way where they stopt, and met with the Miss Campbell's, who were relations of his wife. He and Lammon commenced drinking cider; no cause is recollected to have been assigned by Gooden, why they did not immediately proceed to McLennan's—Lammon however on going to bed, said that it was then too late. Gooden, in the main, corroborates the testimony of the Miss Campbells.

Several other witnesses were examined, both for the state, and for the prisoner, there is no part of their testimony that could have had any bearing on the case, unless it be that one or two witnesses swore, that a negro fellow belonging to James Campbell was sometimes called, by way of nickname, Sharpshins.

On this testimony, the Jury after retiring about 10 minutes, returned a verdict of guilty.

Troy, (Solicitor) Henry Cowan were of counsel for the state.

McKay and Wright for Defendant.

The prisoner during the whole progress of the trial manifested an astonishing degree of apathy and indifference, and even when the Jury came in, and pronounced their verdict of guilty, not any change in his countenance was remarked.

On the following day a rule for a new trial was obtained, and the following grounds, as well as can be recollected, taken by the counsel for the prisoner.

1st. That one of the Grand Jurors, who found the Bill of Indictment, was also on the Jury of inquest.

2nd. That the Judge had no authority to issue a writ of Tales, in the nature of a writ of venire, returnable the following day, but that the Jury should have been selected from the bye-standers.

3d. That the Judge had mis-directed the Jury as to part of the evidence.

The following reasons were also offered in arrest of judgment.

1st. That the place where the murder was committed was not set forth with sufficient certainty in the body of the indictment; the name of the county not being repeated.

2nd. That there was no replication to the plea of not guilty.

The rule for a new trial was discharged; and reasons in arrest of Judgment overruled. Judgment of the Court, was then pronounced by Judge Norwood, from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court At the last Term, the case was argued by the Attorney General and Gaston for the State, and by Ruffin, for the prisoner the opinion of the Court below was confirmed, and judgment of death ordered to be pronounced. In obedience to the Fiat of the Supreme Court, at the last Term of Columbus Superior Court, Judge Nash, after making a number of pathetic and eloquent remarks, ordered the sentence to be carried into execution, between the hours of 10 in the morning, and 4 in the evening of the 9th of November. On that day, an immense crowd of people, far exceeding any thing of the kind, known in that part of the country, assembled from the counties of Columbus, Bladen, Robeson and Brunswick, and the adjoining parts of South-Carolina, to witness the awful spectacle.—Lammon was taken from the prison about 12 o'clock, and was permitted to walk to the gallows, by the Sheriff, attended by a strong guard of Militia; the interval of time between the hour of his arrival on the ground, and the hour of his execution was taken up in the performance of various religious exercises by three or four ministers of the Gospel of various denominations.

He was launched into eternity about 2 o'clock. He made no acknowledgements—on the contrary, a paper was read by one of the Clergymen, purporting to be his last words, in which he denied killing James M'Millan, that his negro man had killed him, without his direction—that on his return from Gooden's, on the night of the Murder, he gave his negro man his Gun, told him that some one had been stealing his Water Melons—that he suspected a runaway negro, called M'Ree's Sam, ordered him to go and see who it was, but not use the Gun, except in his own defence—that when he returned, he told him, he had killed James M'Millan. Lammon admitted that he killed his negro woman Melinda, for whose death, he stood also indicted, but that it was in his own defence. He forgave the Sheriff, for the painful task which he had to perform in relation to him—forgave Colin M'Millan, the principal witness for the State, and stated his opinion that he believed he swore to what he believed to be the truth—though he was mistaken as to the person. This it is believed was the substance of his declarations.

From the Concord (N. H.) Register.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Thursday, the 14th of Oct a boy of 7 years of age, the son of Mr. Ladd, of Gilderness, N. H. living near the Sandwich line, went from home in the afternoon, and was seen with some other children about sunset, near a dwelling house distant about three quarters of a mile. He probably soon after set out to return home, and being alone, and night coming on, got bewildered and strayed into the woods. Finding that he did not return, the family early in the evening went in pursuit of him, assisted by some of the neighbours. Their search proving wholly fruitless they were summoned to their aid a large party, and scoured the woods to a considerable distance.—They continued search, reinforced by numbers from other towns, till the Tuesday night following, but all in vain. Nothing was heard of the child, and the patience and preseverance of the company, as we may well suppose, was pretty nearly exhausted. But as nothing is so agonizing to the heart of a parent as such a dreadful uncertainty of the fate of a child—more distressing far than even the positive assurance of his death—the company, with feelings alike honourable to them, and consoling to the bosoms of the afflicted parents, agreed, at their solicitation, to continue the search one day longer. They did so—and in the afternoon of Wednesday, the child was found by Col. Shepard, of Holderness, in the woods, not more than half a mile from his father's house. He had apparently been dead about 24 hours—having subsisted as long as he was able on the leaves and herbage within his reach.—The little circle around him within which, as struggling nature gave way, he had laid himself down to his last and silent repose, bore witness to his feeble attempts to support life by plucking every green thing within its narrow limits.

Lea her Sheathing.—The schr Eliza returned yesterday from the Mediterranean after an absence of six months. It will be recollected that this is the first vessel sheathed with leather. We learn that the experiment has fully equalled the expectations of those who suggested the plan. The owners, Messrs. Barker & Co. intend to exhibit to public inspection, the bottom of the vessel as soon as the cargo is discharged.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Our good sexton, John Logan, who is fonder of a dish of politics than any one thing save digging a grave, called to see us yesterday, and pour forth his lament that "he had'nt had one single job for the last seven weeks," maugre the militia training, from which he promissed himself such a plentiful harvest. When we take into consideration that honest John provides comfortable and quiet homes for *more than three-fourths* of the passengers over Jordan, we may safely affirm there is not a spot in the U. States where there has been such an exemption from mortality. He seems to keep up his spirits however, and affirms that the moment "*the old General's elected*, times will be better."—*Georgetown Metropolitan.*

MORAL, RELIGIOUS, &c.

Quid leges sine moribus
Vanæ proficiunt?—HOR. Book iii. 24.

DYING FROM HOME.

The following is an extract from the Memoirs of the Rev. Mr. Thatcher, a distinguished clergyman of Boston, who died some years since on the continent of Europe, whither he had repaired for the benefit of his health.

"It is a sad thing to think that we must die away from our home. Tell not the invalid who is yearning after distant country, that the atmosphere around him is soft, and the gales are filled with balm, and the flowers are springing from the green earth; he knows that the softest air to his heart, would be the air which hangs over his native land; that more gratefully than all the gales of the south, would breathe the low whispers of anxious affection; that the very icicles clinging to his own eaves, and the snow beating against his own windows, would be far more pleasing to his eyes, than the bloom and verdure which only more forcibly remind him how far he is from that spot which is dearer to him than the world besides. He may indeed find estimable friends, who will do all in their power to promote his comfort, and assuage his pains; but they cannot supply the place of the long known and mute language of his face; they have not learned to communicate, without hesitation, his wishes, impressions and thoughts to them. He feels that he is a stranger, and a more desolate feeling than that could not visit his soul.—How much is expressed by that form of oriental benediction—*may you die among your kindred.*"

The Contrast.—We publish the following extract, as a proud example of that purity of mind, and stern spirit of morality, which distinguished the public and private life of George Washington. Among all the proclamations, and official acts of the *military men*, of the present day, of those who have done the state service, as well as of those who have only acted a heroic part on paper, where is the *rebuke* where is the *prohibition* against *blasphemy.*

GEN. WASHINGTON'S ARMY ORDERS AGAINST PROFANENESS.

Head-Quarters, Thursday, July 29, 1779.

Many and pointed orders have been issued against that unmeaning and abominable custom, swearing; notwithstanding which, with much regret, the General observes that it prevails, (if possible) more than ever; his feeling are continually wounded by the oaths and imprecations of the soldiers, whenever he is in hearing of them; the name of that being from whose bountiful goodness we are permitted to enjoy the comforts of life, is incessantly imprecated and prophaned in a manner as wanton as it is shocking. For the sake, therefore, of religion, decency and order, the General hopes and trusts, that if officers of every rank would use their influence and authority to check a vice which is as unprofitable as it is wicked and shameful; if officers would make it an invariable rule to reprimand, and if that does not do, punish soldiers for offences of this kind, it could not fail of having its intended effect.

Walking is the most perfect exercise for the human body; every artery, from the heart to the extremities, propels the blood quicker and more equally in walking, than in any other exercise. The blood is drawn from the head and upper parts, where it is most slow and languid, and is circulated with rapidity to every part.

Temperance.—Sobriety and temperance of all kinds; moderate exercise; appetites well governed; and keeping one's self from melancholy, and all violent passion and disorder of the mind, do assist, preserve, confirm, and finish what nature and complexion at first began.

Quarrels.—We are sure to be losers when we quarrel with ourselves; it is a civil war and in all such contentions, triumphs are defeats.

GALES'S

NORTH-CAROLINA,

ALMANACKS,

For the Year of our Lord,

1825.

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single one, at the publishers prices, by

STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept 30, 1824—382tf.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

NEW CASH STORE.

The subscriber from Richmond, (Va.) has taken that elegant and commodious brick [illegible] on Green street, owned and lately occupied by Hugh Campbell, Esq. intends to [illegible] the tenements as a WHOLESALE DRY GOOD and HARDWARE STORE, the other the RETAIL FANCY STORE in both of which establishments will be kept constantly on hand a general and extensive assortment of all the various kinds of goods which this market may require. His present stock is purchased with cash, principally at American New-York and Philadelphia, and will be regularly kept up by cash purchases in like manner.

From long experience in business and the [illegible] ities which his arrangements are calculated to [illegible] the subscriber, he flatters himself with having it in his power to transact business on more advantageous terms to purchasers than ever before offered in the state. His business will be entirely cash or on barter for country produce. Country merchants and planters are respectively invited to call and examine his stock, at present he is receiving about 300 packages, comprising the following assortment.

1 bale middling broad cloths, assorted colors
1 do common do do
1 do Shepperd's and Herst's fine and superfine and black cloths
1 do black, blue and drab cassimeres
1 do Cortes ribbed do
1 do black, blue, brown and pear pelise cloths
4 do red, green and white flannels
1 do green bocking baize
4 do 3 3-4 and 4 point blankets stout and heavy
4 do 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-12 best rose blankets
1 Case 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 white and scarlet merino shawls
1 do do do do do do black do do
1 do supra white and scarlet long do do
1 do do do do Cassimere do
1 do 4-4 fancy bordered silk handkerchiefs
1 do elegant bordered cassimere shawls
1 do English and French black & white silk gauze
1 do do do do do do
A complete assortment of fine narrow and wide thread laces
Rich black trimming laces
Black cord and black Italian silk
Rich inserting and scollop trimmings
1 Case figured Manderen and Canton crape robes
2 do Canton and Nankeen crape, assorted colors and dresses, fashionable colors
1 do Supr. black Italian crapes
La Fayette belts—a new article
Rich steel buckles
Supr. India mull mull robes and scarfs
Long white kid gloves
New style silk buttons for ladies dresses
white, black and straw colored
1 Case supr. jet black bombazines
4 Bales plain & figured bombazetts assorted colors
1 Case figured satins assorted colors
1 do Plain do do
Black India satin
A great variety of fancy Gause Gros De Naples zela satin sprig Bolivar and Arg[illegible] and other small shawls and scarfs
2 Cases gentlemen's Marseilles, Valentia and [illegible] vestings
1 do black sinchews and sarsnets
1 do green, pink and white Florence
1 do supr. black figured silk cravats
1 do do Canton handkerchiefs
2 do flagged and bandana do
1 Case figured cambric, 1 case cheap muslin robes
1 case rich tambored book muslins
2 do plain do
1 do 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 cambries
4 do plain medium and jackonet do
2 do plain figured lenoes
2 do. 7 8 4-4 Irish linens, and 1 do. Long lawn
2 do. 8-4, 9-4 10-4 12-4 Diapers,
1 do. Bird's eye, do.
2 bales each, Strelitz, Burlaps, Brown, Green and white Ticklenburgs and long roles Osnaburgs
2 cases ladies & gentlemen's worst'd & cotton hose, gentlemen's lamb's wool assorted colors, do
1 do. Negroe
4 bales blue plains and Kerseys
2 do. Olive and drab Lyons skins,
1 do. Drab coating,
4 do. Domestic plaids,
8 do. 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 Brown domestics,
6 do. the same assortment bleached,
2 do Sattinets assorted colors,
1 Case super. chints calico most fashionable patterns do.
1 do 9-8 rich do.
1 do. 3-4 do. do.
1 do. 3-4 common do.
1 do. Ladies kid and beaver gloves assorted colors,
1 do. gentlemen's Woodstock, beaver and buck-skin gloves,
ladies and gentlemen's lined gloves,
coloured Greek cravats—a new and handsome article,
plain bordered jackonet do.
1 do. cotton flag'd and madrass Hdkfs,
1 do. apron and furniture checks,
3 do. cotton and silk umbrellas,
A large assortmept of shell tuck, long bent and side combs, imitation do. do. do.
Pocket combs do.
2 do. Orel sewing cottons
1 do. Clark's spool do.
1 do. Clark's floss do.
1 do. tapes and bobbins assorted numbers,
4 do. Leghorn flats assorted,
6 do. straw bonnets,
4 do. wool, roram and beaver hats,
Spittlefield Hdkfs,
French cambric do. with white and colored borders,
1 bale Dorchester tickings,
3 do. Scotch Ingrain carpeting,
1 case Italian sewing silks
rich gauze ribbons,
fancy sattin do.
2 do. furniture calicoes,
1 do. common plate do.
linen cambrick from fine to very fine,
1 case rich and common gilt buttons,
A general assortment of pearl do.
1 do. pins assorted numbers;
1 do. do. do. gilt,

With a general and well selected assortment of Hardware & Cutlery.

30 or 40 tons Russia and Swedes iron assorted,
English blistered, German, and Crawley steel,
A general assortment cut and wrought nails,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
A general assortment ladies shoes and bootees of the best fashions, Philadelphia make,
Gentlemen's pumps, shoes and boots do. do.
Pimento, black pepper and race ginger,
Cinnamon, mace and nutmegs,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson skin, } TEAS
French brandy
Holland gin
Jamaica rum
Supr. Maderai
do Sicily do
L. P. Tenerriffe
do Lisbon
And genuine Port } WINES,
Swert Malaga
Double refined family sugar
Loaf and lump do

And a general supply of all other kinds of GROCERIES; together an assortment of QUEENS WARE, GLASS, &c.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, (N. C.) Oct 7, 1824—382

65 kegs Cut Nails assorted

For sale, by [illegible] & KIRKLAND